

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N^o. 898.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,
LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macconn.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of
LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowlersq, to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit: 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Tbos. Bodley

March 14th, 1803.

200 Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending the fellow who stopped the Post-rider, this morning, about 9 o'clock, three miles this side of Paris, K. and took from him

THE MAIL.

HE is supposed to be about 25 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high and slender made; had on a blue cloth coat, cotton overalls and black hat.

In behalf of the Post Master General,
JOHN JORDAN Jun. P. M.
Lexington, K. Nov. 3d, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the forel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollect. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.

Fayette, May 27, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A MERCHANT MILL
SAW MILL, and
DISTILLERY,

SITUATE on the waters of Silver creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of

LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the state, and the mills and distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county } Oct. 1st, 1803. tf

LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT STAGE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that my Stage Coach will start from Mr. Bradley's Inn, Lexington, every Monday and Friday morning at day-break; and from Frankfort, every Tuesday and Saturday at noon.—Passengers may engage places at 9s. each allowing 10lb. baggage, and 1 1-2 cents per lb. for extra baggage.

JNO. KENNEDY.

Lexington, 10th Oct. 1803.

TOBACCO WANTED.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co.
WANT to purchase a quantity of
INSPECTED TOBACCO,

At any of the ware-houses on the Kentucky river.

They have on hand a very good and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Calculated to suit the country—amongst which are the following Fall or Winter Goods:—Superfine, Common and Coarse Cloths, Cambric, Swansdowns, Fries, Mixed, Blue, Drab and Blue Coatings, Pains, Halfthicks, Velvets, Fancy Cords and Thicksets.

tf Lexington.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas, I am legally authorized by power of attorney, granted by John Wilson of Philadelphia, and dated the 15th of September, 1803, to make leases of two tracts of land, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Thomas Franklin, lying upon the waters of Kentucky river; the one containing, by survey dated the 3d day of August, 1784, 116,650 acres—the other, by survey dated the 21st of the same month and year, containing 108,344 acres, to such persons as may be desirous of settling on such lands, and upon such terms as are limited by the said power of attorney. Therefore I hereby give notice, that application can be made to me in Lexington, where I will be ready to act agreeably to the powers in me vested, as relates to the making of such deeds and grants as may be required.

By virtue of the powers vested in me, I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting timber, working salt-petre caves, salt-water springs, coal mines or minerals of any description, without they are authorised by special contract; or in any manner trespassing on the above lands, as any person offending herein, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN M. BOGGS.
Lexington, 15th Oct. 1803.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the
BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.
Lexington, June 25, 1803. *3st

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a Book BINDER, who has been regularly bred to the business in Philadelphia, any orders for RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and shall constantly keep, a supply of BLANK BOOKS. Old Books re-bound in the neatest and best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.
Gazette Office, }

NEGROES FOR SALE.

FOR sale for Cash, a Negro Man, about 30 years of age, stout, active, and is a good waggoner. Also, his wife, about 25 years of age, who is a good house servant, with her child of 11 months. They can be well recommended as valuable, honest slaves. For particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, 4 miles from Paris.

JOHN SOPRER.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A convenient two story
Framed House and Lot,
suitable either for a private or public life, being situated on Main Cross street, three doors from J. Lowrey's hat manufactory, and now occupied by N. Prentiss. The house is in good repair—there is on the lot a good pump with never failing water, a small garden, a convenient cellar, kitchen, &c. &c. For terms apply at the premises.

tf Lexington, August 22d, 1803.

RAGS.

Three cents per pound, or 18s. per hundred weight, given for clean flannel or cotton rags, at Charles's printing office, Lexington. 12m

Seitz & Johnson,

At their Store in Lexington, have received a very extensive cargo of Cheap and well assorted

Merchandise,

consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
IRON-MONGERY,
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY,
STATIONARY,
HARD
JAPAN'D,
TIN,
CROCKERY,
QUEENS' &
CHINA

WARES.

HATTER'S TRIMMINGS
and DYE STUFFS,
GERMAN and CRAWLEY
STEEL,
VICES,
ANVILS,
NAILS,
BAR IRON, &c. &c.

Unlimited pains having been taken to select the above assortment from the Vendues, principally of Baltimore and Philadelphia, purchasers either WHOLESALE or RETAIL, may depend on getting much greater bargains than have been heretofore sold in this state.

15th August, 1803.

WANTS EMPLOY,
A PERSON who wishes to be at such business of writing, as occurs or a Merchant's counting house, or in records. Enquire at this Office.



FOR SALE, The Valuable Stallion, SILVER HEELS,

WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jeffamine county, the past season, and covered between 90 and 100 mares. The pedigree of this horse is good, and may be seen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the subscriber, in Clarke county. One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and security—One or two geldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.
August 7th 1803. tf

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,
As Agent to Orleans, or any part of the United States,

A YOUNG MAN, who has been employed for several years in the above business, by gentlemen of the first respectability in Pennsylvania, whose letters of recommendation he can produce—any security that may be required will be given. A line addressed to A. W. at the Post Office, Lexington, will be attended to. N. B. If not otherwise employed, would attend to the management of Salt-works, or Iron-works. *3w

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a Book BINDER, who has been regularly bred to the business in Philadelphia, any orders for RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and shall constantly keep, a supply of BLANK BOOKS. Old Books re-bound in the neatest and best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.
Gazette Office, }

NEGRO MAN,

named Daniel; about 24 years of

age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches

high, stout built, supposed to weigh

80, his complexion is of a reddish

black; had on when he went away

a pale blue linsey hunting-shirt and

overalls, & black fuddled linsey waist-coat—he took with him sundry other

articles of cloathing. It is supposed the above fellow is in Brackin county, where he was raised. A re-

ward of Ten Dollars will be given,

for securing the above negro in any

jail to that I get him again, or if

brought home, the above reward.

EPHRAIM PIERCE.

15. 11. 1803. *3t

TAKE up by James Officer, living

in Scott county, on the waters of

South Elkhorn, one strawberry root

Mare Colt, two years old last spring, 14

hands high, neither docked nor branded;

appraised to 40 dollars.

Lewis Nuckols, J.P.

November 3d, 1803.

HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross street and Short street, Lexington; where he carries on

BRUSH MAKING
in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.
Lexington, Oct. 17th, 1803.



TO BE SOLD,

On a Credit of Five Years,
Or to be Rented for the same time,
That Valuable TRACT OF LAND,

OF 1000 acres; on the waters of North Elkhorn, eight miles from Lexington, and about four from Georgetown, formerly well known by the name of the Bryan Spring tract, being part of an old Military Survey—it is equal in quality to any land in the state of Kentucky, and is well watered and timbered—there are about 150 acres well cleared and fenced & divided into convenient fields & lots, 20 acres of meadow, besides lots of clover and blue grass—there is a large, elegant brick house, two stories high, with three rooms on a floor; also a kitchen, two stories high, together with a good spring house, corn house, stables, &c. &c.—There is convenient to the dwelling house, a never failing spring of excellent water. The above lands in the vicinity of some valuable merchant mills. For further information respecting this tract of land, those disposed to purchase may enquire of the Hon. John Breckinridge, now at the city of Washington, to John Pope Esq. in Lexington, or to the subscriber on the premises.

WALTER WAREFIELD.

October 10th, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Interest of 6000 acres, part of a tract of LAND, situate between the North and Middle fork of Kentucky, located in Thomas Franklin's name, late of Philadelphia, and surveyed by Thomas Mendenhall of said city.

550 acres, situate in the Illinois grant, North-Western Territory; 'tis said to be as good as any lot in said grant—the indisputable.

300 acres, part of an old Military right; good second rate land; some of it clear, on which are convenient wooden cabbins—situate in Jeffamine county, near David Steele's mill—title indisputable. Am desirous to sell the above lands cheap, and now live on the last mentioned premises.

5p THOMAS STEELE.

CASH,

Will be given for
GOOD BARLEY,

Delivered at my Brew House in Lexington.

GEORGE A. WEBER,

Baker & Brewer.

Oct. 29, 1803. 3w

NOTICE

is hereby given, that on the 7th day of December, 1803, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the Washington county court, at an improvement, called for in an entry of 1000 acres of land, in the name of John May, assignee &c. on the waters of the Rolling Fork, in Washington county, for the purpose of taking depositions to establish the special calls of said entry, and to do such other things as the law requires.

THOMAS HUGHES.

NOTICE is hereby

TO THE
PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

A FEW days ago a man was brought from Floyd county, to the jail of the Circuit in Mount Sterling, to be committed on an indictment of felony, found against him at the last circuit court. He applied to the two assistant judges to be bailed: they admitted that his offence was bailable; but doubted their own power of taking bail. After examining the law, and considering the matter with attention, they gave it as their opinion, on the second day, that "the assistant judges were not authorized to admit to bail in vacation, in any case, on an indictment for felony."

It is presumed that this opinion will meet with but few advocates. Yet it is an opinion judicially given, on a question extremely interesting to civilized man; and from which there is no direct mode of appeal, or adequate means of redress. Morality and decency both forbid accusing the judges of improper motives; they have never been reputed either weak or wicked men; and if they were both, no private relief or public advantage could accrue from assailing them with epithets of contempt and terms of reproach.

One fact is sufficiently obvious, viz. that the Legislature have not, in this instance adapted the law to the understandings of those whom it has deputed to carry it into execution: and the natural remedy is for the Legislature to remove the doubt.

Ambiguity and obscurity are said by rhetoricians, to be the greatest faults a writer can be guilty of; and surely these faults must be more aggravated in law, than in any other science—more so in the criminal than in the civil code; and peculiarly so when the judges themselves are ignorant of the very rudiments of the science. In such a case, the duty of every public officer ought to be defined with such precision, that no honest man could mistake it, without forfeiting his reputation for common understanding; and no villain could deviate from it, with hopes of impunity.

A mode of prosecution in criminal cases, is growing into fashion, which seems unauthorized by the spirit of our laws. It is as follows:—The prosecutor goes before the grand jury and gives information, an indictment is found, and thereupon a Capias, returnable to the next court, is awarded. No court of examination intervenes; but the indicted is put on his trial, at the ensuing term of the circuit court. I shall not enter into an examination of the arguments which may be used to support the legality of this mode of proceeding; for whether it be legal or illegal, it ought to be restrained by an express prohibitory law; or courts of examination should be entirely abolished. The law establishing courts of examination had some objects in view—most probably to give the person accused, timely notice of the testimony which would appear against him—to afford him several opportunities of manifesting his innocence and obtaining a speedy acquittal. But if the other mode of proceeding is equally legal, the prisoner must hold himself indebted, not to the humanity of the law; but to the clemency of the prosecutor, for this indulgence. For of two modes equally legal, he may elect which he pleases; and this election will be decided by the degree of malevolence he may feel against the person he prosecutes. When a man is brought before a justice of the peace, on a charge of felony, (whatever the law might intend) he is, in fact, admitted to examine witnesses, and enter fully into his defence, and may be acquitted the same day on which he was prosecuted. If his case is doubtful, a court of examination sits in a few days, at which he may have counsel, have his witnesses brought from a distance, and make as complete a defence as on his final trial. If he should not be acquitted there, he has still the advantage of having received timely notice of most, if not all, the testimony which will ever hereafter appear against him. But if the prosecutor chooses to proceed in the other manner, he not only deprives the prisoner of these two opportunities of acquitting himself; but of any knowledge of the testimony which will be brought against him, until he has been arraigned at the bar, to receive his final trial.

William Littell,
Mount Sterling, Nov. 21st, 1803.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO
THE PEOPLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Spain has transferred the country of Louisiana to France, and France has

transferred it to us. Spain has received the kingdom of Etruria, and France is to receive fifteen millions of dollars. The transaction is fair, and attested by the solemnities which bind nations. But it is reported, that Spain will endeavor to break her contract, and violate her honor.

The injustice and impolicy of Spain, can never inspire us with folly and cowardice. We will have our right; but you are to determine, whether you will participate in that right or invade it for the sake of Spain; whether you will accept a share of our prosperity, or attempt to stem its current.

New-Orleans, although old, is yet a dwarf; and states in our confederation, born but yesterday, are already arrived to the prows of manhood. Planted in a paradise, your growth seems as if checked by drought and nipt by frost; whilst our states up the river with inferior advantages, flourish, as if nourished by the dew of heaven. The freedom and moderation of our government is this dew; refreshed thereby, new blessings will suddenly spring from your invigorated energies. In place of monopoly, you will have commerce—your village will be transformed into a city—and from a province you will become a nation.

Nature has pronounced that the inhabitants upon the Mississippi and on the island of New-Orleans, shall be one people; and it is your peculiar felicity, that her decree is to be executed under the auspices of a philosopher, who prefers justice to conquest; whose glory is to

make men free, and not slaves, and who delights in benevolence, and not in splendor; but studious of your happiness, he will not permit you to destroy it, by withholding our rights.

Your alternative is plain. It lies between making your little district, a field of war, or a garden of peace. Circumscribed as it is, the most rigid discipline could not save it from desolation. It is your own fiat, which will strew it with ruins or with palaces. Spain may advise you to exclaim "let there be war, and all its calamities." But she will not intend to make you more prosperous, or more happy. She will involve you in war, only to advance the interest of Spain, which nature has not made the interest of New-Orleans. We advise you to bestow on yourselves peace, and all its blessings. In this advice we have also an interest; the benefits of a free commerce. But in these benefits you must share. If they are advantageous to us they will be more so to you. Orleans will become the emporium of this commerce. Nature has made our interests one. We are the children of the west, not of the east. Let not the old world, cause us to forget that we both belong to the new.

To the cessions under which we claim you were parties. The faith of governments, is the faith of nations; and your loyalty was pledged to us through the competent organ. The government of Spain, and then that of France, could rightfully bind you, so long as Louisiana belonged to them; but neither government can bind you, now that it is ceded to us. Will you break your obligations, contracted whilst belonging to these governments, and also those incurred from being united with our? Pledged by the ties which create allegiance, can disloyalty, attended with war, monopoly and provincial degradation, appear more lovely than good faith, attended with peace, commerce and federal equality?

Is it for your good, or from the influence of ministerial intrigue and jealousy, that Spain will strive to rob you of the brilliant destiny now inviting your acceptance? Will you seize her sword, and vainly endeavor to kill the fate of New-Orleans? It is a duty of friendship to arrest the self-murdering arm of a maniac. We will perform this duty. We send you this talk, because it is reported, that Spain will violate her faith; but we hope it is an asperion. From our cradle we have grown up in habits of friendship and intercourse with Spain. She has been just and honorable to us, and we have been just and honorable to her. It has been our glory to emulate her integrity. Reciprocal good offices have begotten a friendship, which will become stronger the longer it lasts. But we regard Spain, as a man does an old friend from whom he apprehends an injury. Doubts, affection, regret and resentment, alternately occupy his mind. The dispersion of these sensations, by a continuance of integrity and good faith, would be a new cement to an old friendship, and a strong pledge for its future continuance.

Thus when Spain beholds us extending to you, the descendants of her children and once her subjects, every blessing we can gain by the cession of Louisiana, and every blessing we derive from our form of government, our justice and her gratitude, will constitute a new link in the chain of national friendship. But if the corruptions of Europe shall at length have tainted the honor and good faith of Spaniards themselves, fortune has bestowed upon you, the high responsibility, of planting and cultivating them as your best birth-right in America.

If a state now in our union, should break its faith, withhold our rights, or be wanting in loyalty; we should act towards it, as we will act towards you. We would enforce our rights, and extort its duties. But we would previously address the people of such state, as of Salonicci, a city in Macedonia.

We address you; not as provincials, or subjects, but as

Fellow Citizens & Brothers.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Washington City, directed "To the Editor of the Republican Advocate, a newspaper printed at Frederick-Town, Maryland."

DEAR FRIEND,

You have, perhaps, been much disturbed with a report concerning a protest said to have been made by the Spanish Minister against the occupation of Louisiana by your government. Make yourself perfectly easy upon this score—Louisiana will be peaceably given up; at least the Spanish King's order for delivery to the French has for sometime been on this side of the Atlantic. Every thing is in readiness to enter upon the new territory—General Wilkinson (who has always been in favor of the purchase) will doubtless occupy it with his troops. You should not give currency to such idle rumors; they do but distract the public mind without producing any salutary effect—they aid the cause of faction only."

Report of the committee to whom was referred the Memorial of Joseph Harrison and others, resident in that part of the Indiana Territory which lies north of an east & west line, extending through the southwardly extreme of Lake Michigan.

That it appears from the census taken under the authority of the U. States in the year 1800, the territory above described, contained 3972 free white inhabitants at that time.

It also appears from the best information the committee have been able to obtain, that these inhabitants are separated from the other settlements of the Indiana Territory, by a tract of Indian country, at least three hundred and fifty miles in extent; and that Vincennes the seat of government of the Indiana Territory, and place of residence of the Governor, and other officers appointed to govern the same, is still more distant.

The committee are of opinion, that the local situation of the inhabitants at Detroit, and of the adjacent settlements, require the special attention of the general government, for reasons too obvious to every one, who will examine their geographical situations, to be enumerated.

On the one side, their settlements adjoin to, and are bounded by the British province of Canada; and on the other sides, are wholly encompassed by Indian tribes. Thus situated, and in a quarter so interesting to the Union, it is the opinion of the committee, that every accommodation and arrangement which would tend to populate and strengthen that quarter, and thereby enable the general government with the least expence to maintain good order, ought to be extended to them.

Were even these considerations without any weight, the committee conceive that the unreasonable delays and difficulties which must necessarily exist in the administration of justice, and the other concerns of these inhabitants, detached as they are from Vincennes, the residence of the Governor and other principal officers of the territory, require that a separate territorial government should be extended to them. Under these impressions your committee respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorial of Joseph Harrison and others, ought to be granted, and that all that portion of the Indiana territory which lies north of a line drawn east from the southernmost extreme of Lake Michigan, until it intersects Lake Erie, and west from the said southermost extreme of Lake Michigan, until it intersects the Mississippi river, shall form a separate territory, and that the said territory shall in all respects be governed by and according to the principles and regulations contained in An Ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States North West of the river Ohio," passed on the 13th day of July, 1787. Adopted by the Senate, November 1st, 1803.

RASTADT, September 5.
Doctor Haag, of this city, has received the following interesting letter from Dr. Carro, of Vienna, dated the 23d of August.

"A discovery which will excite your astonishment, as well as that of the whole world, has been made by two physicians, a Mr. Aubon of Constantinople, and a Mr. Lafond

The experiments made by these two the consular guards—under him, get medical men have a perfect, though mere accidental, coincidence; and those made by both give the assurance, that the vaccine matter is a sovereign prevention for the ravages of the plague. The proofs of Mr. Aubon are, that of 6000 persons inoculated by him with the vaccine matter in Constantinople, not one has been attacked by the plague;

Bonaparte, commander in chief—under him, general Berthier, secretary of war and chief of the general staff.

Left Wing.

General Soult—under him, general Andreoffi, chief of the staff.

ARMY OF RESERVE,

Gen. Ney.

The Batavian commissary of marine, who is to be consulted relative to the common operations by sea, had arrived at Paris.

All persons in any manner capable of working at ship-building, are ordered by the French government to enroll themselves before the 4th of September, under the penalty of being sent down to the harbors, and there compelled to work under the inspection of the gens d'armes.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.
United States frigate Philadelphia, East of Malaga, about 10 miles.

Monday, 29th Aug. 1803.

JAMES SIMPSON, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

I wrote you from Gibraltar on the 24th inst. mentioning that we should sail the next morning for Malta.

Hearing at the Rock, that two Tripolitans were off Cape de Gatt, made me proceed with all expedition to examine that part of the Spanish coast.

On the 26th, it blowing very fresh, at 8 P.M. being nearly up with Cape de Gatt, fell in with a ship carrying only her foremast, which had a brig in company, under the same sail. It being night, and her guns housed, prevented an immediate discovery of her being a cruiser. After hauling for sometime, found that she was a vessel of war from Barbary; on which information I caused her boat to be sent aboard the frigate Philadelphia with her passports, from which I discovered, that she was a cruiser belonging to the emperor of Morocco, called Meshibeha, commanded by Ibrahim Lubareg, mounting 22 guns, and manned with 100 men. By not making ourselves known to the officer who came on board, he confessed that the brig in company was an American, and had been with them three or four days; was bound to some port in Spain; had been boarded by them but not detained. The low sail the brig was under, induced me to suspect that they had captured her, notwithstanding their having your passport, which it must appear from the sequel, was only obtained to protect them against the American ships of war. I sent my first lieutenant on board to examine if they had any American prisoners—on his attempting to execute my orders, he was prevented by the capt. of the cruiser. This increased my suspicion, and I sent a boat with armed men to inforce my instructions; after they were on board, they found captain Richard Bowen, of the American brig Celia, owned by Mr. Amadas Thyer, of Boston, and several of his crew, who was taken on the 17th inst. from Barcelona, bound to Malaga, within two or three leagues of the Spanish shore, and about 25 miles to the eastward of Malaga. The captain and the crew they had confined below deck, which they always did when speaking a vessel. After making this discovery, I instantly ordered all the Moors on board the frigate, for I made no hesitation in capturing her after such proceedings on their part, and violation of the faith of passports which ought to be sacred. Owing to the high wind and sea, it took me the greatest part of the night to get the prisoners on board and man the prize, which detention occasioned losing sight of the brig. The following morning discovering many vessels in divers directions, the day was spent by the frigate and prize in chasing to find the captured brig; about 4 P.M. made her, coming round Cape de Gatt from the eastward, standing close in shore for America bay, owing to the wind being very fresh, we were going slow in approaching her; the greatest exertions were made by lieutenant Cox in towing and rowing the prize. Fortunately the wind increased in the evening, and we recaptured her at 12 o'clock at night. The Moors confessed that they came a cruising for the sole purpose of capturing Americans to be sent to Tangier—I have received a paper from them written in Moorish, which they say is their authority to do so. I enclose this to John Gavino, Esq. with a particular request to have it safely conveyed to you, that you may be informed of the circumstance and accordingly.

I believe the governor of Tangier is much disposed for hostilities with

the United States—the Moorish prisoners accuse him as the sole cause of their present situation. I sincerely hope that the capture may be productive of good effects to the United States with the emperor, who may be assured, that if he unjustly goes to war with the United States, he will lose every large cruiser he has; and God grant that it may not in the least prove a disadvantage to you.—My officers and self have made it a marked point to treat the prisoners not only with the lenity that is due from humanity, but with particular attention and civility, to impress on their minds a favorable opinion of the American character.

That you may receive this information as early as possible, I dispatch my boat on shore at Malaga, to request William Kirkpatrick, Esq. consul, to send it by express to Gibraltar.—I shall be extremely anxious to hear from you, as also for the arrival of Commodore Preble, to receive his instructions relative to the captured ships.—I am bound to Gibraltar Bay with the prize, but am fearful we shall be detained for want of an eastwardly wind.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W.M. BAINBRIDGE.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Greenville, Jefferson county, Mississippi Territory, a NEGRO MAN, named

CHARLES,

Whom the subscriber purchased from Thomas B. Scott and Robert Scott, of Jeffamine county, Kentucky, some time in August last, where it is presumed he will aim to go, having a wife and children there. He is a well made black fellow, about 22 years of age; and had on when he made his elopement, a coarse linen shirt and trowsers, and took with him sundry articles of cloathing not particularly recollect. I will give the above reward, and pay all reasonable charges to any person who will deliver him to me at my house, or so secure him in any jail, and give me information thereof, so that I get him again.

THOMAS M. GREEN.

November 2d, 1803.

John Jordan Jun.

Has a Large and General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present, or approaching season, which he will sell for

CASH, TOBACCO, HEMP,
GINSENG, WHEAT, SALT,
PETRE, BEES-WAX, TAL-
LOW, HOG'S LARD,
PORK, COUNTRY LINEN,
AND THREAD.

Those indebted to the late firm of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & CO. are requested to call and pay—or at least settle their accounts.

L Lexington, K. Nov. 14th 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has met with in his profession, and informs them that he will commence SCHOOL again, on the 3d day of January next, at his house in Jeffamine, where the Latin, Greek, and English languages, together with the usual academical branches of Science, will continue to be taught, at the rate of £5 per annum, payable in advance as follows; two sessions shall be held in this year, and 50s. expected in advance from each scholar, at the commencement of each session. No student can be admitted without complying with these terms.

S. WILSON.

December 8th, 1803.

Clarke Circuit—October Term, 1803.
John Wigginton, complainant,
against
Peter Tabler, defendant.

In Chancery.

ON the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he have leave to take depositions on the 15th day of December next, at the house of Cuthbert Combs, in Clarke county, to perpetuate testimony to establish the special calls of an entry made in the name of John Wigginton, the third of December, 1782, on a treasury warrant No. 3158, of 1000 acres; beginning on the west side of Upper Howard's creek at a sugar tree marked H. C. and running westwardly and down the creek for quantity; which land has since been surveyed and patented in the name of John Wigginton. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that persons unknown to the said complainant, are proprietors of entries and surveys adjoining to, and interfering with the aforesaid entry—And that this order be published at least six times successively, prior to the day aforesaid, in the Kentucky Gazette.

A copy.

Saml. M. Taylor, G.C.C.



LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 29.

IN our next paper we shall commence the publication of an important tract communicated to Congress by the President of the United States; being an abstract of documents, in the offices of the Departments of State and of the Treasury, containing information respecting the present state of Louisiana, furnished the Executive by individuals the best informed upon that subject.—A few copies will be printed in a pamphlet.

From various parts of the state we have the most flattering accounts of the patriotic spirit of our citizens—scarcely a company muster takes place, without at least half the men voluntarily offering their services in the cause of their country. We have heard of but one company in which the men have appeared backward—in that it is said they were obliged to resort to a draft. We hope our information is incorrect.

Whilst we view with pleasure the military ardour which pervades our countrymen, we have the satisfaction to state, that the probability is, their services will not be necessary to acquire possession of Louisiana. We have received Natchez papers to the 31st ult., and letters are in town from New-Orleans to the 27th, all of which are entirely silent as to any defensive preparations by the Spaniards; nor was the idea of their refusing to deliver up that country, hinted at.

COMMUNICATED.

ON Saturday last Capt. Wm. Stevenson's company of militia, met for the purpose of mustering, when near one third turned out as volunteers, in the proposed expedition to New-Orleans.—The superannuated sons of '76, (a number of whom had met at the muster ground) subscribed to near the amount of 100 dollars, as a bounty to those brave men who volunteered in their country's cause. It is to be hoped that the like example will pervade the state generally.—Ye tyrants tremble, & aristocrats be dumb—the voice of Justice is the voice of God.

The following resolution has passed both houses of the Legislature.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WHEREAS, by a resolution of the late General Assembly, the people of this commonwealth stand pledged to support at the expence of their lives and fortunes, such measures as the government of the United States might pursue, to secure to the citizens, not only the free and uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi, but also a place of deposit for their produce on its banks. And whereas, by the treaty concluded with France, not only these objects have been secured, but a great acquisition of territory obtained, the future advantages of which are almost incalculable.

And whereas, the President of the United States has required the governor of this commonwealth to have in readiness by the twentieth of December next, four thousand militia volunteers, to serve on a four months expedition to Louisiana.

Resolved, That each non-commissioned officer and private, who shall voluntarily enter into service, and actually descend the river Mississippi, on the said expedition, in the said corps of volunteers, and shall serve out the time for which they shall be enlisted, unless sooner discharged, shall receive as a compensation in addition to the pay and emoluments provided by the law of the United States, a warrant for one hundred and fifty acres of land, which may be located on any waste and unappropriated land in this commonwealth, and a bill purfuant to the said resolution shall be brought to appropriate the said lands, and make provision accordingly.

LONDON, September 30.

Letter from a naval officer to a nobleman of distinction, dated

"His majesty's ship Utrecht, Wednesday evening, 3 o'clock.

"My Lord—The bomb vessels and gunboats were bombarding Calais all yesterday, and set fire to the town. The object was to destroy the boats that had lately entered. They have again been

bombarding this morning, and one of the Utrecht's lieutenants is instant arrived. He left Calais when the enemy's boats were coming out. He supposes the inhabitants forced them out to save the town. He saw the Leda frigate and our vessels in close action with them for twenty minutes. He was ordered over with the dispatch. I have seen the action from the mast head for two hours. It appears by the smoke they are running along shore towards Boulogne. It is most probable that some of them will be taken or destroyed before they can reach that place. I write this in great haste, thinking the intelligence may be interesting."

Dover, Sep. 29.

It appears that another attack has been made on Boulogne; for the violent cannonade, which we heard yesterday, was continued at intervals during the greater part of this night, and seemed to proceed from that quarter. It has

been very violent during the greater part of the day, and at this moment (half past 4 P. M.) is more violent than ever; scarce an interval can be discerned between the firing of shot and shells. Report says, that the inhabitants of Calais, fearing the total destruction of their town, forced the gun boats to sea, which were pursued by our squadron to Boulogne, and where they were throwing shells to destroy them. Nothing however has come from them with any certain intelligence. The launch of the Immortalite came in just now for powder, but was forced to go without, there being only sufficient to supply the garrison.

5 o'clock.—A sloop of war, cutter and luggers, are just come out of the Downs, going to the assistance of our squadron: it seems as if their orders were pressing, as they have every inch of canvas they can spread, and boats a-head towing beside, with the men stripped to the shirt. The jar of the bombs is very sensibly felt here: we are all extremely anxious for news from them.

October 2.

From the account of a gentleman who was at Granville, when that place was attacked by Sir James Saumarez, and who arrived at Plymouth on Thursday, it appears that by the bombardment, six houses were destroyed, some small vessels and one gun-boat sunk, and one of the inhabitants was killed. There were, however, sixteen gun-boats at Granville ready for sea, eight upon the stocks, and a vast number of troops were assembled in that neighbourhood for the embarking on the expedition against this country.

The magnitude of the preparations which are making in France and Holland, for the invasion and conquest of our country, exceeds, we are told, every idea that seems to be entertained of it here. This information, a paper of Saturdays says, has been obtained from a gentleman now in this city, who left Havre de Grace so lately as the 30th September, and describes the plan projected by the Corsican tyrant, for our subjugation, as immense beyond conception. He states, that at Havre only, the number of vessels intended for the enterprise, amounted to several hundred; that each vessel is 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet high, and has three keels, that they are so constructed as not only to carry a large number of men, but horses also, for the embarkation and debarkation of which, folding-ports open in their sides. He further states, that similar preparations were going on in all the other ports, that it was there generally asserted, and believed that the Usurper intended making the attempt with 400,000 men, calculating upon the loss of a fourth, or a greater proportion of them before they should effect a landing; but holding out to his abject slaves the certainty of ultimate success, and the plunder of this abode of real liberty.

The gentleman from whom this information comes, is said to be a person of much observation and intelligence, and whose veracity may be relied on. We have mentioned these circumstances not to deprive our countrymen, but rather, if it be possible, still further to encrease that enthusiasm in the cause of their king and country, which so universally pervades all ranks of people. Thus prepared, with every man at his post, however desperate may be the attempt against us, we doubt not but it will terminate in the shame and defeat of our enemies, and in the perpetuation of British Liberty and Independence.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUVERSARY MEETING will be held on Wednesday, 30th inst. at Capt. John Postlethwait's tavern, in Lexington. Dinner will be on the table at 3 o'clock. The members are requested to meet at 11 o'clock, to transact business.

By order of the President.

W. MACBEAN, Sec'y.

September 20th, 1803.

TAKEN up by Samuel Stevenson, living in Mason county, near Armstrong's ferry, a Sorrel Mare Colt, about two years old last spring, about thirteen hands high, has a blaze in her face, and a small snip on her nose, neither docked or branded; appraised to twenty-eight dollars.

A copy, Teste,

THO. ALLEN, Clk.

TAKEN up by John Read, on Cane run, about three miles from Lexington, a Young Chocolate coloured Gray Horse, two years old last spring, about 13 1-2 hands high, has been docked, but no brand perceptible; appraised to forty dollars, by Arch. Campbell and Arch. M'Ilvain. Certified under my hand this 29th day of August, 1803.

SAMUEL AYERS.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday morning, the 25th inst. an Apprentice Lad to the shoe-making business, named

William Perrin,

About 18 years old, near 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of slender make, light complexion, and has remarkable large and very rough hands for one of his age. Took with him a new wool hat, one round about blue cotton jacket, 1 do. of. blue linsey 1 blue cotton vest, 1 do. clouded dimity, 1 pair striped cotton pantaloons, 1 pair blue linsey overalls, 2 country linen old shirts, 1 pair gray woolen socks, and 1 pair half worn shoes.

Whoever will apprehend and secure said apprentice, so that I get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

Lexington, 28th Nov. 1803.

PROPOSALS

BY DANIEL BRADFORD,

For Printing by Subscription,

THE POLYANTHOS

or

KENTUCKY ELEGANT

Selections;

CONSISTING OF

ESSAYS, ORATIONS, DILOGUES, AND HISTORICAL ANECDOTES.

The whole extracted from the most celebrated authors, inculcating the purest principles of morality, and displaying excellent models of style and language.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS

BY SAMUEL WILSON,

Author of the Kentucky English Grammar

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will consist of at least 250 pages.

II. It will be printed with a neat type, on good Kentucky paper, bound.

III. The price to subscribers will be 1 dollar and 25 cents a copy, one half paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the work.

IV. It will be put to press as soon as 500 subscribers are obtained, & finished with all possible dispatch.

Lexington, Kentucky, November 4, 1803.

PROPOSALS

BY JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer and Book-Seller,

For Printing by Subscription,

THE INFERNAL CONFERENCE;

or,

DIALOGUES OF DEVILS.

BY THE LISTENER.

TWO VOLUMES...PRINTED IN ONE.

THE DIALOGUES OF DEVILS have gone through thirteen Editions in England, and three in America, which is some criterion of its merit—although its title might convey an idea injurious to its celebrity, yet it is, and always will be, read with pleasure and satisfaction, by all who call themselves CHRISTIANS.

Proposals were issued some time since for publishing this book in small print, and a number of subscribers obtained—We take this method to inform the public, that it will be printed on a very large type; (the same that was used in printing the Revival of Religion, by J. Edwards,) which we hope will give it a preference to any other edition.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be comprised in one large volume, royal duodecimo, of about 300 pages, elegantly bound and lettered in the neatest and most substantial manner; price to subscribers, 6s. gd. to non-subscribers 7s. 6d.

II. Those who procure 10 subscribers, and become responsible for the same, shall be entitled to a copy for their trouble.

III. It will be put to press as soon as 600 subscribers are obtained; and finished in six or eight weeks from its commencement.

IV. Those gentlemen who take charge of subscription papers, will be so good as to return them by the last of January next.

NOTICE is hereby given that the commissioners appointed to superintend the building of a meeting-house, adjacent to the town of Nicholasville, will attend in said town, on the second Saturday in December next, to receive propositions, and to contract with any person that will undertake said building. The size of the house, and the plan on which it is to be built, will be shewn by Mr. Thomas Caldwell, to any person wishing to undertake.

SAMUEL M'DOWELL,

JAMES JOHNSON,

WILLIAM SHREVE,

22d of Nov. 1803.

AT a called meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, on the 23d day of Nov. 1803.

Present—Alex. Parker, Thomas Whitney, Robt. Holmes and John Jordan, Jun.

A. Parker appointed Chairman unanimously.

Be it hereby ordained, that so much of the first section of an ordinance, passed by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, on the 3d day of January last, as relates to any seizures by the clerk of the market, whereby the one half of such seizure was to go to his own use, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 1. Be it hereby ordained, that from and after the 23d day of December next, all Butter or Cheese offered for sale, in the market-house of the town of Lexington, shall be sold by the pound; and any seizures made in future by the clerk of the market, of articles under weight, or measure, shall be sold at public auction, and the nett proceeds to be paid to the treasurer.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, that whenever unwholesome provisions or unmerchantable articles are offered for sale—the clerk of the market is hereby required to summons two respectable citizens, to examine and determine the same.



ELEGY
WRITTEN BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN
IN A CONSUMPTION.

SICKNESS, I yield to thy subduing sway,
A livid paleness o'er each feature steals;
Wildly irregular my pulses play,
And all my frame a little less languor feels.

Dim are those eyes that once repellant shone,
And faint the throbings of this aching breast;
My faltering voice has lost its wond'ring tone,
And all my sorrows are by sighs express'd.

Few are the transports I may hope to share,
While here a ling'ring victim I remain;
Anticipation heightens my despair,
And retrospection sharpens every pain.

The sport of youth, in which I once partook,
Alas! no more the throbbing smile can wake:
On every scene I cast a heedless look,
Nor know but that may be the last I take.

The social converse of my only friend,
So pleasing once I now can scarcely bear;
E'en should an angel from the skies descend,
His fine ton'd accents would disgust mine ear.

The frowns of censure and the smiles of praise,
Act on my feelings in the same degree;
The same emotion in my bosom raise,
For all alike is vanity to me.

In vain I've tried each Eschataean art
To soothe my anguish, and my health regain;
Life's vital tide scarce issues from my heart,
And slowly creeps along each circling vein.

When o'er my glass my heavy eye-balls stray,
That glass, forever to its purpose true;
My meagre form I shudder to survey,
And almost doubt if 'tis myself I view.

How chang'd, how alter'd from my former plight,
When youthful vigor ev'ry finewrung;
When fancy wing'd her bold excursive flight,
And notes of rapture warbled on my tongue!

The dreams of pleasure which I then purf'd.
No more shall charm me with their specious guise;
Nor shall my love of fame be hence renew'd—
For fickle yields not to the great or wise.

Alike regardless of my friends and foes,
I wait impatient for that awful hour,
Which brings existence to a final close,
And lifts the soul above affliction's power.

Then, when exempt from each tertial tie,
My trembling spirit wings the field of space,
Approving faints may quit their native sky,
And, smiling, bear me to the Throne of Grace.

DIVERSITY.

A CURIOSITY.
The fire proof Spaniard, of whom so much has been lately said at Paris, has been an object of public curiosity at Madrid. The Madrid Gazette for the 29th July, contains several circumstances relative to this man, which proves that he has not escaped from a Convent, as some have conjectured. His name is Faustino Chacou, and he was born in Toledo in 1780. "This man" says the Madrid Gazette, "was at Elframadura in extreme poverty, at the age of 12 years, and recollecting that his mother had often told him, that he had fallen into the fire without the least injury, he thought of this experiment to get a livelihood. In fact he exposed himself

to the action of fire without the least inconvenience, and making further experiments, he ventured at last into a baker's oven. From Elframadura, he went to Zerez, and from thence to Cadiz. He was there at the last bombardment of the English. He saved from the midst of the fire, many persons who were in a house in flames. At Cadiz, Mr. Robinson heard of him; and thought the young man never used his secret but from necessity, he was prevailed upon to follow Mr. Robinson to Madrid and to Paris. He was at Madrid in June last. The Spaniard has submitted to the same proofs at Paris as at Madrid, and has had the same success. The only effect which fire can have upon him, is, as he declares, that it gives him a kind of cramp, the degree of which lessens upon the frequent use of this extraordinary faculty, as diffuse increases it. He is a man without education, and does not know how to read. (Paris Paper).

CONVEYANCING.

WILLIAM TODD,
TAKES the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Lexington, and the public in general that he will draw and complete Deeds of Conveyance, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, Leases, Bonds, Wills, and Agreements of every description, on reasonable terms, at the Clerk's Office of the Fayette Circuit Court; and if necessary, will certify any instrument as Notary Public.

Lexington, Nov. 8th, 1803.

JOHN POPE,
HAS removed to Lexington, and will PRACTICE LAW in the General Court, and in the Fayette, Jefferson, Clarke, Bourbon, Montgomery and Madison Circuit Courts.

tf November 10th, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this office, by the Gros, Dozen or Single, the **Kentucky Almanac,** For the year 1804;

Containing, besides the Astronomical calculations, &c.

Hints to market women.

The blind guides who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

Account of Mantaccini, the famous charlatan of Paris.

An extraordinary story of a friar and Highwayman.

A new and valuable Syptic, which will stop bleeding, even of the greatest blood vessels.

Recipe for a cough.

The Herculean Cup.

The way to grow rich.

Advice to the married.

The worm of the full: an allegory.

The coquette reproved.

The Chinese method of rendering muslin, silks, &c. water proof, without injuring the texture of the cloth, or damaging the most brilliant colors.

An Indian tradition of the manner in which the island of Nantucket was formed.

Account of an extraordinary memory.

Fatal effects of gambling.

Anecdote of Gen. Smith.

A Yankee retort.

Rates of postage.

List of the officers of government.

Table of the value of the gold coins of England, Portugal, France and Spain, of their present standard in dollars and cents, according to an act of Congress regulating foreign coins, passed the 9th day of February 1793, from one grain to 200 ounces.

Table of interest at 6 per cent. from one week to 12 months and from one month to £1000, and from 10 cents to 1000 dollars.

List of roads.

The calculations for the Kentucky Almanac, are not copied from one made for a different meridian; but were made in, and for the meridian of Kentucky. The calculator has been aided by a series of astronomical observations of more than 20 years in Kentucky, which has enabled him to ascertain with precision the meridional difference between Kentucky and the observatory at Greenwich, for which the tables in general use were made.

GUN POWDER.

JOHN FOLEY.

HAS on hand, and keeps a constant supply of the first quality of GUN POWDER, five miles from Lexington. Price—to any person buying 25 pounds, or more, two shillings per pound.

His Powder of the best quality, may be had at the store of Lewis Sanders & Co. Lexington.

South Elkhorn, 14th Nov. 1803.

Nicholas county, Sept. 2d, 1803.

Taken up by John Shaw, living on the head of Taylor's creek,

One Bright Bay Horse,
Two years old, thirteen and a half hands high, part of both hind patterns white, a star on his forehead, no brand perceptible; appraised to £10.

* David Byers, J. P.

Alex. Parker & Co.

Have just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment

Rose and Striped Blankets assorted, Twilled, Grey, Blue and Striped Coatings'

Superfine Broad Cloths assorted, Second do. do. assorted, Double Milled Drabs assorted,

Mixed and Drab Plaines, Scarlet Cardinals, Blue and Drab Knaps,

Flannels and Baizes assorted, Chintzes and Calicoes assorted, Silk Shawls assorted,

4-4 Irish Linnen, Plain & Figured Cambrick Muslins, Broad and Narrow Cord Dimities,

Book and Coarse Muslins, Blue and Green Hair Plush, Kid and Morocco Slippers,

Loaf Sugar and Coffee, London Particular, Madeira and Wines, Teneriffe

Pepper, Chocolate and Mustard, Indigo, and Spruce, Ochre and Tanner's Oil,

8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glass, Queens' Glass & China Wares, Knives and Forks assorted, Best Millington Crowley Steel,

Copper and Tin, Mill, Crocs and Whip Saws, 6, 8, 10 & 12 oz. Tacks, 2ds & 3d. Clout Nails, Tinn and Wheel Wire, &c. &c.

Which will make a general assortment for the present and approaching season, and which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH and HEMP.

Lexington, August 30th, 1803.

REMOVAL.

MACCOON & TILFORD
Have removed their

S T O R E
To the House formerly occupied by Messrs. SAM'L. and GEO. TROTTER.

July 26th, 1803.

CASH,
Will be given for

TALLOW & CHEESE,

At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis Sanders & Co's store, next door to the Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington.

A Valuable WORK HORSE,
For Sale for Whiskey.

THE Subscriber will purchase Good Inspected Crop

Tobacco,

at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, or on the Ohio river at or below LimeStone, for which he will give CASH, and MERCHANTIZE at cash price. Any person who has a considerable quantity of Tobacco for sale, may be accommodated with bills of exchange for such part of the amount as will be agreed on.

WILLIAM WEST.

BROWN AND WEST'S PATENT WOODEN STILLS

HAVE been in use for some time, in the vicinity of Lexington, and have received the most unequivocal approbation.

No more than two hundred Practical Distillers, whose certificates could be easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a distillery on this plan, in three or four days, and the cost of stills which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit of high proof and free from all disagreeable taste is produced by one operation, which saves the expence and trouble of doubling.

These stills work more than three times as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the Patent Right for states, countries or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Kentucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 30 dollars.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on Notes of £100 each, given by me to John Breckinridge, dated some time in the year 1802; as I shall not pay the same until he makes me a title to a certain tract of land, in consideration of which the said notes were given. When I receive the said title, the money shall be paid.

THOMAS DULEY.

November 8, 1803.

STRAYED AWAY,

FROM Lexington, about the 15th of October TWO HORSES, one a sorrel, seven years old past, with a large blaze in his face, branded with ND on the near shoulder and buttock, the off hind foot white, a natural trotter, and a valuable well made horse. The other a dark bay, with a star in his forehead, one or both of his hind feet white, branded with S on the near shoulder, and well gaited, trots, canters and paces.

Whoever finds said horses, or takes them up and will deliver them in Lexington, to David Dodge's rope-walk, or conveys information where I shall get them, shall receive a generous reward.

JOHN DUCKER.

November 14th, 1803. *3s--if

AKEN up by Price Curd, living

three miles from Lexington, near Curd's road, a small Sorrel Mare, two years old last spring, about thirteen hands, and a quarter high, neither docked nor branded; appraised to £9 10s. before

RICH'D. HIGGINS.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING,

And MANIFESTS,

For sale at this Office.

FOR RENT,
From one to ten years,
A PLANTATION,
Of 120 acres, in repair, 4 miles from George Town, Scott county—Prime advantages as to orchards, wood, water, fencing, housing and neighborhood mills. For terms apply to the owner in Shelby, or Gen. Henry, near the premises.

tf MATTHEWS FLOURNOY.
BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose.

H. C.

FOR SALE,
At a reduced price, in Cash and Personal Property at valuation, the following

Lands,
400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower side of Cedar creek.

45 acres, part of 60, entered by Geo. May, on the salt rock, on the waters of Licking:

250 acres, half of 500, entered by John May, around the last entry.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1-2 acres, half of 433 1-2, entered by John May, around the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered by George May, near Lydia's Mount. Entered May, 1780.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last. Entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

665 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredithe's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth. Patented 10th July, 1786.

1333 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredithe's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek---Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres part of Samuel Meredithe's & George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000, before mentioned.

1000 acres, entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood and including the mouth of Wilson's